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Save Your Leaky Roofs!

Cincinnati Daily

PUBLISHED BY HERRY REED & CO., AT ONE DIME A WEEK ... OFFICE ON VINE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

VOLUME V. CINCINNATI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1861.

Railroad Bulletin. The War Against the South. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

The time on the following roads is seven minute faster than city time, with the exception of the Ohlo and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincia-nati, which is twelve minutes slower. CINCIPRATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON,

Sandusky, Toledo & Uni, Mail. 6.55 A. M. 10.13 A. M. Bichimond, incl. & Uni Express. 7.2 A. M. 10.13 A. M. Backim & Bandusky Express. 7.2 A. M. 10.13 A. M. Backim & Bandusky Express. 7.3 A. M. 6.70 P. M. 5.70 A. M. 10.14 A. M. High and A. Commodation. 6.50 P. M. 6.70 A. M. 10.70 A. M. Hamilton Accommodation. 6.50 P. M. 6.70 A. M. Tolymbus Express. 10.00 P. M. 5.18 A. M. Tolymbus Express. 10.00 P. M. 5.18 A. M. LITTLE MIAML.

medation 5,00 P.M. 1,00 P.

7.50 A M. 9.65 P.M. 5.45 P.M. 10.80 P.M. CINCINEATI, WILMINGTON AND BANESVILLE. First Train 7.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. 8.00 P.M. 7.15 P.M.

VARIETIES.

A glorious camp meeting—that at Fortress Five more regiments have been drawn from

Two good powder mills are in operation in Pickens District, South Carolina. The Irish National Petition for the repeal of the Union is stated to weigh three cwt. A Garibaldian newspaper has been estab-lished in Naples, call the Red Shirt.

One hundred persons joined the Rev. Dr. Hawes's Church, in Hartford, Connecticut, on Sunday.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the New York State Fair will be held at the

Snow has not disappeared from Maine yet; there is a bank fifteen feet deep in a ravine near Phillips Village, The Athens (Ala.) Herald has suspended. Every day or two a Secession journal gives

up the ghost. General Scott says he will put down the rebellion in Virginia by the 4th day of July, Like Metamora, General Scott "never lies." Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has forbidden all communication with the block-ading squadron at Charleston. Beauregard will advance on Alexandria,

it is thought, if he finds he has sufficient The subscriptions in Chill, for the sufferers of Mendoza have been large. In Valparaiso alone \$24,000 were collected.

Nine negroes simultaneously escaped from their owner, Colonel B. P. Chester, in Lewis-ville, South Carolina, some nights ago. Three negroes who evinced an insu tionary spirit, in Richmond County, N. C., last week, were shot dead by their master. The New Orleans papers say that about eight thousand soldiers have left that city for Pensacols, Virginia and Cairo.

The receipts of wheat on the 4th inst. at Milwaukie, Wis., was the largest ever known there in one day, amounting to one hundred and sixty thousand bushels.

The injury to the growing wheat of Logan County, Ky., by the worms, has been but and largest ever known in the county. The steamer Kanauha Valley, which left Memphis for White River Tuesday evening, took round two six-pound cannon for Jack-

sonport, at the head of White River. The prevalence of patriotism at the North. in its entire ignoring of partisanship and politics, suggests the coining of a new word for its proper expression, viz.: UNIONIMITY. General Prentiss, in answer to a letter from Collector Howard, of St. Louis, Mo., writes that nothing which is destined to a second State is allowed to pass Cairo.

F. Y. Carlisle, formerly editor of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, was driven out of that city recently for alleged abusive articles in the Memphis (Tenn.) papers.

Two Danes went to the telegraph office at Maryborough, Australia, in March last, and requested the operator to send a small bag of gold to Copenhagen.

Every four years Charleston, S. C., is visited with the yellow fever in the most malignant type, and the present year is the season for the recurrence of this pestilence. Ramsey George and Patrick Hoale had a quarrel in New Orleans, on the 4th inst, and the latter was fatally stabled in the side

Stanley Mix committed suicide in Mobile.

Alabama, on the 6th list, in consequence of a fear of becoming bankrupt; his estate baving greatly declined during the past two Many of the cannon at Norfolk, Virginia, have been removed by rail, for fear of their falling into the hands of Federal troops, when Norfolk shall be taken.

Dr. Holmes's "Army Hymn," to the tune of "Old Hundred," has been sung in many churches, to the great acceptance of the con-

The Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy has determined to accept no-more troops, except those who enlist for "during the war."

Great coats for soldiers, going to Washington, are strongly deprecated as being cumbrous instillities. A good, serviceable blanket instead, is warmly advocated.

George Peters was thrown from a wagon with which his horses were running away, in Union County, S. C., recently, and lustantly killed.

The Richmond (Va.) Disputch has an advertisement requesting all free men of color; who are willing to act as protectors to the city, to give in their names.

It is reported upon high official authority that Jeff. Davis anticipates the first sanguin-ary conflict at Harper's Ferry, and that he will head the troops in person.

Large quantities of banting and home-spun, besides a number of Enfield rifles, have been shipped to Boston from St. Johns, Newfoundland, for the use of the Federal

A man of the name of Jackson was hanged by a vigitance committee in Phillipps County, Arkansas, on last Monday, for tampering with slaves.

Figure 3. Services.—The newspapers all over the country are interested in putting a stop to the false reports of battles which are sent by reckless or untrathful persons over the telegraph for publication, and many of the journals are demanding that more care and supervision of such dispatches shall be exercised by those who report them to the press. When it is so very easy to verify a report of a bettle by sending a dispatch, by telegraph, to the place where the fight is said to have occurred, or where the report purports to have originated, in order that the account shall be confirmed before publication, there is no apology at all for sending false statements to newspapers, and having them not only deceive their readers, but produce a great deal of unnecessary antiety and distress among the thomands of persons who have their friends and relations in the army. Every flying runner should not be seized upon as a fact, or be reported at all, until proper pains are taken to accordant its truth.

THE VOICE OF DOUGLAS AND VALLANDIGHAM.

To Meson. Richard H. Hendrichste, N. G. Oglesby, John McCollenn, Bullion J. Wille, Simon Goldman, James G. Lowert, B. Peck, J. F. Hand, John H. Jimes, J. G. Clentenning, H. P. Clough, J. C. Farries and W. W. Settell, Matheman, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 9th instant, requesting my opinion upon certain points connected with what you justly style the present "inglorious and, it may be, bloody war," has been received. That opinion was long since formed, and was repeatedly set long since formed, and was repeatedly set forth through the press or by speech and vote in the House of Representatives last Winter, and re-affirmed in a card dated on Winter, and re-affirmed in a card dated on the 17th of last month, a few days after the commencement of the war. But inasmuch as I never had occasion to discuss this particular question at length. I beg leave to adopt the following admirable summary of the case, in an extract from a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech of the Hon, Stephen A. Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, March 15, 1861:

"I prefer such an amicable settlement to peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a thoseand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the other Border States, the plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the cotton States, which will soon

which will satisfy them will create a Union which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the cotton States, which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever, guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the Border States, the States now in the Union, will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people, You can restore and preserve the Government in that mode. You can do it in no other.

War is distunion. War is final, eternal separation. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; while every distuncionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful accession or of war, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. I HAVE TOO MUCH RESPECT FOR HISINTELLECT TO BELIEVE, FOR ONE MOMENT, THAT THERE IS A MAN FOR WAR WHO IS NOT A DISUNIONIST PER SE. Hence, I do not mean if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the PRETEX. of protecting the public property, and caporcing the laws, and collecting revenue, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

"The DISUNIONISTS, therefore, are dis-

a cherished purpose, "The DISUNIONISTS, therefore, are divided in two classes; the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one is in favor of peaceful Secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war as the behind, and

peacetul Secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war as the
surest means of accomplishing the object, and
of making the separation final and eternal. I
am a Union man, and hence against war; but
if the Union must be temporarily broken by
a revolution, and the establishment of a de
facto Government by some of the States, let
no act be done that will prevent restoration
and future preservation. Peace is the only
policy that can lead to that result.

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated
every-where, that we must find out whether
we have got a Government. 'Have we a
Government?' is the question, and we are
told we must test that question, and we are
told we must test that question by using the
military power to put down all discontented
spirits. Sir, this question, 'have we a Government?' has been propounded by every
tyrant who has tried to keep his fact on the
necks of the people since the world began.
When the Barons demanded Magna Charta
from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed: 'have we a Government?' and called
for his army to put down the discontented
Barons. When Charles I attempted to collect the ships' money in disregard of the
rights of the recole, and was resisted by Barons. When Charles I attempted to col-lect the ships' money in disregard of the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed: have we a Government? traitors; we must show that we have a Gov-ernment. When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the rights of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed 'Let us show that we have a Government.' When George III called upon his army to put down the rebellion in America, Lord North cried lustily: 'No compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government! When in 1848 the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed: 'have we a Government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail "Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wickedness of that Government which drew its sword upon its even people when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon who never learned any thing by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a Government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or isjustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to

to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to you, with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise Government to listen to the appeal, and to remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been atrong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liber lies were imperited, without first converting the government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vessings of freedom."

Those were the sentiments of the Demo.

Those were the sentiments of the Demo cratic party, of the Constitutional Union party, and of a large majority of the Repubparty, and of a large majority of the Republican presses and party, only six weeks ago. They were mine. I voted them repeatedly along with every Democrat and Union man in the House. I have seen nothing to change, much to confirm, them since; especially in the Secession, within the last thirty days, of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee, taking with them four millions and a half of the people, immense wealth, inexhaustible resources, five hundred thousand fighting men, and the grave of Washington and Jackson. I shall vote them again.

ington and Jackson. I shall vote them again.

Waiving the question of the doubtral legality of the first proclamation, of April 15, calling on the militia for "three months," under the act of 1795, I will yet vote to pay them, because they had no motive but supposed duty, and patriotism, to move them; and, moreover, they will have rendered almost the entire service required of them before Congress shall meet. But the audacious usurpation of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring, against the very letter of the Constitution, and without a shadow of law, to "raise and support armies," and to "provide and maintain a navy," for three or five years, by mere executive proclamation, I will not vote to

gality of the first proclamation, of April 15, calling on the militia for "three months, ander the act of 1738, I will yet vote to pay them, because they had no motive but supposed duty, and patriotiem, to move them; and, moreover, they will have rendered almost the entire service required of them before Congress shall meet. But the auda clous surpration of President Lincola, for which he deserves imposabment, in daring, against the very letter of the Constitution, and without a shadow of law, to "raise and support armiee," and to "provide and maintain a nawy," for three or five years, by mere executive proclamation, I will not vote to instain or railiy—xxxxx. Milliams for defense, not a dollar or a man for aggressive and offensive civil war.

The war has had many motives for its commenciment, it can have but one result, whether it last one year or fifty years—xixxi. Expranying, passible. As public debt of his conquert and subjugation of the South, it will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you by assuming that you dream of itself as any time, or in au way, you sain not conquer America." A public debt of his dress of millions, we generations, we can not easier be reafter in the North and Weal.

In brief: I am for the Constitution first, and at all hazards; for whatever can now be saved of the Union next and for peace atwards a session to the preservation of either. But whatever any one may think of the way, one thing at least, were process to the commenced on the 28th, and that the charty ought to demand inexorably; that it shall be carried on strictly subject to the Constitution.

The pasce polloy was tried, it arrested.

The member the warning of Lord Ohatham to the British Parliament: "My Lorday, you can not conquer America." A public debt of his first process of the constitution first, and at all hazards; for whatever can no be saved of the Union next and for peace atwards and a republicant for the form Satter, having been allowed to be preventioned. The first has been allowed to depart. This yea

Secession, and promised a restoration of the Union. The policy of war is now upon trial; in twenty days it has driven four States and four millions and a half of people out of the Union and into the Confederacy of the South. In a little while longer it will drive out also two or four other States and two millions or three millions of people. War may, indeed, be the policy of the East, but peace is a necessity to the West.

I would have volunteered nothing, gentlemen, at this time, in regard to this civil war; but, as constituents, you had a right to know my opinions and position, and briefly, but most frankly, you have them.

but most frankly, you have them.
My only unswer to those who indulge it slander and vituperation, was given in the card of the 17th of April, berewith inclosed. Very truly. C. E. VALLIANDIGHAM.

Financial Condition of the Rebels.

The New York Timer says:

If the necessity of bringing the civil war to a prompt conclusion is universally recognized at the North, the Southern conspira-

nised at the North, the Southern conspira-tors must be still more thoroughly convinced of it. Afraid of venturing too suddenly upon the experiment of direct taxation, which would for the first time, bring home to the slaveowner an awkward practical re-sult of property in man, they founded their expectations of carrying out the peaceful ma-chinery of government by the continuance of duties upon imports, and of prosecuting the war with loans, secured by a pledge of certain export duties upon cottom. By thus taxing at once the cbb and flow of trade, they confidently calculated on meeting both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of their Government, and, in time, or paying off the principle of their borrowed money. But in retaining the sariff system, it was

But in retaining the seriff system, it was necessary to make some concessions to the finbovators, who had placed free trade in the front rank of the blessings to be realized in their negro U fopis. A tariff was, therefore, declared to be a temporary resort, in the absence of other immediate means of raising revenue; but it was to be fixed on a scale so far below that of the Federal Government as to insure to Southern porta that command of direct foreign intercourse, which a scheme of perfect free trade would only render more absolute. A tariff which is to take effect on absolute. A tariff which is to take effect on the 1st of August was, therefore, arranged at a rate averaging ten per cent, below that of the Northern Custom house; and this offer has been looked to as guaranteeing a vast

has been looked to as guaranteeing a vast access of foreign commerce, and, of course, a large addition to the revenue.

But the completion of the blockade brings all these financial calculations to nothing. The only source provided for the costly game of government is effectually closed by the closing of a half-dozen of their harbors; and all that was anticipated from commercial imposts proves to be as worthless as the fleece of a wolf. It is impossible to conceive that this contingency had not entered into the estimates of the Montgomery financier. It was, in fact, expected that a prompt blockade would be established, and, if possible, maintained by the Administration at Washington. But another expectation was confidingly indulged, that Great Britain and France would at once decline to recognize France would at once decline to recognize the blockade; and that in the eagerness of foreign traders to pay tribute to the Confedforeign traders to pay tribute to the Confederate treasury, they would enforce the opening of the ports. This delusion is at an end. England, the only Power whose great stake in American trade might have tempted to this impositic step, has formally accepted the blockade as valid; France, for much more powerful reasons, will unquestionably take the same step; and the opening of the Southern harbors to commerce, no longer depending upon the rebel or any foreign volition, will only cease at the will of the National Government. This fact determines the event of the conflict in its material aspects. The Confederate Treasury is without money. The only sources of supply legally provided are cut off. The only security the Government had to offer for loans disappears with this supply. It is now practically impossible, even among their own people, exhaustless as is their faith, to raise money, for the interest of which no sufficient provision can be made, and even if forced leans and benevolences be resorted to, decency re-

and benevolences be resorted to, decency re-quires the proffer of some plausible guarantee for interest and eventual redemp guarantees which must defy the inventive ingenuity of the conspirators.

The only alternative, and one which at best applies only to immediate exigencies, is direct taxation. In what condition for this desperate measure is the Southern people, desperate measure is the Southern people, may be judged from the fact that its circulating medium is already exclusively of paper; shinplasters, redeemable in bank-notes, which there is no specie to redeem; or treasury-notes, payable from an empty treasury. There is, therefore, no way of escape for these foolish men from hopeless bankruptcy. They have reached a point when all devices fail them. With an armed force on foot calling for a hundred millions a

force on foot calling for a hundred millions a year to sustain it, they have no source of revenue which can be relied upon to produce a million during the next twelve months. For their civil establishment they are quite without provision. Of the result of a contest where one of the parties has already reached this financia prostration, there can be no sensible doubt Practically, the war is already ended. There may be a temporary perseverance in hostili-ties, and scattered collisions of various event-but so long as the blockade is faithfully

maintained around the entire Southern fron-tier, we are accelerating an inevitable result. After recovering Virginia, and guarding the loyal States from incursions, by the exhibi-tion of a sufficient force along the Southern line of the loyal States, we shall only have to await the end rationtly. to await the end patiently.

The Government Blockade of Charleston—Consular Visit.

The marine reporter of the Charleston papers furnishes the following information:
At present, there are two steamers off this bar—the Minnesota, Commodore Stringham, and another, name unknown, apparently ship about six or seven hundred tuns, and sinp about six or seven and are time, and of light draft, as she appears to roll very much; she keeps very near the larger ressel, and could be captured by a couple of ordinary steamers well manued and armed.

steamers well manued and armed.

On Thursday, Mr. C. O. Witte, Consul at this port for Sweden and Norway, visited the Minnesota to inquire if the Norwegian bark Admiral Peter Tordenskfold, now in this harbor, (which vessel arrived here after the steamship Niagara had been off this port, and while the entrance to the harbor was unobstructed), could load for a place in Europe, and the permission was refused, and he was informed that the bark could only be allowed to desprit in bullets. lowed to depart in ballast, and even that much was perhaps more than orders justi-

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribuse.]
The Rebels at Harper's Ferry-Their
Hossies Condition-Secret Blovements
is Washington-As Advance from Chambereburg. Washingrox, Thursday, June C, 1861.

Washington, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

A gentleman whose business took him to within three miles of Harper's Ferry on Tuesday and Wednesday, and who had occasion to make careful inquiries from annitoring to make careful inquiries from the farty residents at the Farry, reports that the srillery has been removed from the Maryland Hights, but that fire hundred Kentuckians will fire upon their present allies in case of a conflict; but this needs confirmation. There were five hundred that these Kentuckians will fire upon their present allies in case of a conflict; but this needs confirmation. There were five hundred troops at Foliat-of-Rocks, and two hundred and fifty at Berlin, half way between Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, and six miles from each. Three pieces of artillery are still at Point-of-Rocks—four others heretofore mounted there having been removed. At Harper's Ferry and Holivar, a mile westerly, whore the main body of the army remains, are from twelve thousand to fourteen thousand troops, at the atmost. Only one regiment from Tennessee has arrived since about a week ago. Our informant was at the Ferry himself. Of the whole force, only eight thousand are sufficiently healthy and well armed to take the field. Only four thousand are solders worth fighting. There are four regiments from Mississippisms. General Johnson is losing confidence in the officers and men. He declared that he can make no secret movement; knows not whom to trest, and finds everything that he says and does in the New York journals.

Small-pox is raging among the solders.

Small-pox is raging among the soldiers.
On Monday one hundred and eighty were sent to Charlestown, sick. Men are deserting very fast. The supply of provisions is scanty, there being no more than enough for two days in camp. For a fortnight they have had no fresh meat. Our informant thinks it is General Jehnson's intention to fall back to Wiachester. The railroad to that place is strictly guarded by detachments the whole distance. After a march of ten or twelva miles thence he reaches Front Royal, and by Manassas Gap Railroad will join General Beauregard at Manassas Junction.

That they are ready to move at a moment's

That they are ready to move at a moment's warning is certain. Every thing is packed. One hundred four horse wagons, impressed from Maryland and Virginia farms, are in waiting. On the other hand, were they better off in respect to arms, provisions and confidence in themselves, there would be some reason to believe that they would make a desperate attack on us in the rear, relying upon Maryland for support.

Our informant, who has visited this section of country.

Our informant, who has visited this section of country several times of late, and has had excellent opportunities of investigation, believes that half the people in and about Frederick are discunionists, and that their cause has gained ground since the Legislature came together. The Union men are in fear of Johnson's force, whose pickets, thrown out from Point of Rocks, come within three miles of Frederick, to which the whole army can be transported in two or three hours. Arrived there, it would be within five hours of Baltimore.

The sympathies of many in Maryland are shown by the fact that they have armed and fed the rebel troops, Virginia furnishing but few supplies. If these facts be true, as must be presumed in the absence of syidence to the contrary, it is high time that Government posted a strong body of troops at Frederick to overawe the malcontexts, encourage Unionists, and protect Maryland from Virginia inroads, and the terrible retribution which must follow an uprising.

From another source, we learn that three hundred of a rebel regiment of seven hundred, encamped opposite Williamsport, have deserted, and that the unpopularity of General Johnson, in consequence of his forcible seizure of provisions, horses and wagons, has been increased by a conscription, under eral Johnson, in consequence of his forci-ble seizure of provisions, horses and wagons,

has been increased by a conscription, under which three tenths of the males, between eighteen and fifty years old, in counties within forty or fifty miles of Harper's Ferry, are to be mustered into service. Numerou

The rebels have burned three more bridges—one two miles below Martinsburg, one twelve miles above, and one at Sleepy Creek, five miles further on, forty miles from the Ferry, and sixty from Cumberland, which is to be General McClellan's head-quarters for the present. This state of things will not last long.

General Patterson is advancing to cooperate with General McClellan. A column of General McDowell's command will advance within twenty-four hours, unless something unforseen prevents, to the other side of the Potomac, toward Manassas Junetien. Our lines are contracting, and every the potential of the protonac, toward Manassas Junetien. Our lines are contracting, and every
thing is in readiness for a forward movement. It is doubtful whether the Harper's
Ferry rebels will have time to join their
friends at Manassas Junction. If they do
not, they will be surrounded. If they do,
there may be a brief and decisive battle, as a
preliminary to our occupation of the place. there may be a brief and decisive battle, as a preliminary to our occupation of the place. Jeff. Davis will scarcely dare to draw troops from either Richmond or Norfolk, with General Butter upon his flank, and a fleet of steamers here, ready to land regiments, hitherto stationed here, at Acquia Creek, which no batteries now protect.

Doubtless, all contingencies have been Creek, which no batteries now protect.

Doubtless, all contingencies have been provided for. General Scott, the members of the Cabinet, and the President, have been hard at work all day arranging the details of the movement. The impatience of the country will be gratified very soon by an encounter which may be decisive in its results.

A Patriotic Prelate-A Delaware Bishop's Opision of the Duty of Loyal Citizens.

A recent discourse of Bishop Lee, of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware, contains the

following passage:

Another duty that I feel bound to present to the Christian citizen is that of sustaining the constituted authorities and rallying under our country's banner. We have been for years enjoying the blessing of a mild, paternal and constitutional Government, under whose gentle, beneficient sway every citizen has been asfe at home and respected abroad; liberty and property have been secure; industry has been encouraged, and every civil right and social blessing has been enjoyed to the fullest extent. following passage:

the fullest extent.

When such a Government is assilled by violence shall not those who have so long experienced its benefits rise as one man in its defense, and present a solid front to its

its defense, and present a solid front to its enemies?

The question is not now one of names, or of men, or of parties. It is one of country, of liberty, of national existence, of life or death. The Chief Magistrate of the great. American Republic represents in his person the majesty of the law. He is the nation's head, and the blow struck at him is simed at the Courtivation and at the secole, at every the majesty of the law. He is the nation's bead, and the blow struck at him is aimed at the Constitution and at the meople, at every home and every bosom. We are in the midst of a sterner crisis than were the men of 76. What would have been the restoration of British rule over the thirteen colonies, a rule which has proved so generally beneficent and homorable to its subjects—what would this have been in comparison with the danger now threatening the subversion of all authority, the tyranny of an unprincipled and despotic usurpation, and the reducing the goodly fabric of national grandeur to a shopeless heap? Our desirest earthy interests are now at stake, and the walfare of children, and of children's children trembles in this balance.

In the heat of this unhappy conflict each party, of course, confidently claims to have right on its side. This is the case in every great dispute that has ever agitated mankind. No party in a strike over acknowledged fuelt to be in the wrong. But is there a shadow of doubt as to the judgment of imperial observers at a distance, or of the unprejudiced historian in the fature? I have not the smallest question as to which has the approval of Almighty God.

A negro belonging to Ciarence Bate, of

BY TELEGRAPH Sunday Evening Dispatches The People of Tennessee Ratify the Sece Subjugation of the Rebels. Ordinance—The Milk-and Water Soldiers of Virginia "Played Out"—Call for Na-grous to do Their Work—Resignation of the

The British Government Beginning to Symputhise with the United States-The Tenor of Mr. Adams's Interview with Lord John Russell-Probable Rejection of Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain—Cause of the Non-payment of the Federal Traops at Washing-ton—Departure of the Rhode Island Regi-ment for Harper's Ferry, Probably—Reputed Declaration of General Beauregard's Intentions - The Governor of Maryland Worns the Federal Government of Danger to Washington from his State-Four Thousund Armed Secessionists in Maryland Waiting an Opportunity to Rebel.

Wassington, June 10.—Semi-official letters from England give assurances that the British Government is gradually changing from its original partiality to the rebel States. The Government is yet any-thing but friendly to the Union, but is decidedly not so open in its hostility as it was before the arrival of Mr. Adams. These letters have no room to doubt that the Ministry had once determined upon recognizing the Southern Confederacy. They were endeny-oring to precipitate such action before the Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times. ring to precipitate such action before the

orning to precipitate such action before the arrival of our new Minister.

In the interview which Mr. Adams had with Lord John Rassell, the former very distinctly expressed the belief that the British Government intended such a purpose, and charged the British Ministry with a want of common dislocations of common dislocations. and charged the British Ministry with a wast of common diplomatic courtesy in attempting to decide upon so vital a question betore sfording an opportunity to the Administration of explaning the position in which the Government of this country was placed, the object of the rebels, and the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion. Mr. Admin took occasion to represent to the British Minister the injustice of recognizing the rebels, and to warn him that this Government would not permit the interfrence of ment would not permit the interference of any foreign Government to prevent the sub-jugation of the rebel States of the Union. It is more than probable the Soanish Gov-ernment will decline to receive Carl Schurz, as Minister to Spain; at least the representa-tives of Spain here at Washington do not healtate to servers such a billion.

hesitate to express such a ballef.

Two regiments of Rufus King's Wisconsin
Brigsde have been ordered to report at
Washington forthwith. The remaining four regiments of the Brigada are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to come to Washing-ton on forty-eight heurs' notice.

ton on forty eight heurs' notice.

The suggestion of the Chicago Tribune, that Governor Yates should appoint a successor to Douglas, does not meet with much favor in Washington. It is probable that Judge Davis or Jesse O. Orton will be appointed.

Although there has been an air of quiet at the War Department, there has really more business transpired to-day than at any time since the rebellion.

Washington, June 10,-The non-payment of the troops is caused by the absence of the necessary pay-rolls. There is no lack of money or of disposition on the part of the Government to pay them, and as soon as the requisite forms can be complied with this inconvenience will be remedied.

The Rhode Island Regiment left by rail this morning, taking with them the Marine Battery. Destination supposed to be Harper's Ferry.

Ferry.

A large number of mechanics are employed. A large number of mechanics are employed at the railroad station pusting together detached parts of transportation wagons and ambulances, and a large number of horses which arrived here recently are being trained by the artillerymen on the City Hall Lot.

Preparations for an additional movement of troops from the city are visible in all di-rections, but produce no undue excitement among the citizens.

NEW YORK, June 10 .- The Times's correspondent says Beauregard is said to have declared that he intended concentrating and or seventy thousand men at Manassas Gap and make their position im-pregnable, and when the Federal forces are spent in trying to dislodge them, then he is oing to utterly overwhelm and destroy

A clergyman from Beaufort, North Carolina, states that men and arms are plenty there, but no cash. Farmers complain at receiving scrip, and he thinks Union clubs would be formed there if backed by the Gov-

The Government is in possession of many letters from Northern men to Southerners, showing yet many traitors in the North.

The Tribune's dispatch says Governor Hicks has warned the Government of the Hices has warned the Government of the perils menacing the Capital from his State, and requesting that a force be sent to Frederick City, and the re-enforcement of the regiments at Baltimore.

Marshal Bonifant states that there are four thousand Secssionists in Baltimore, with concealed arms, waiting, teverable conconcealed arms, waiting a favorable oppor-

tunity to rise. Interesting Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON. NEW YORK, June 10,-The steamer Fulton.

New York, June 10.—The steamer Fulton, from Southampton on the 29th, arrived this morning, with three days later news.

The City of Baltimore had arrived at Queenstown.

The Times's Paris correspondent says there is no reason why Hayti may not soon excite the commiscration of the French Emperor precisely for the same reason that the Dominican has excited that of the Seamish Gov. ninican has excited that of the Spanish Gov-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. The general tendency in American Securities is unfavorable.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 28.—Cotton was in fair demand: sales for two days 18,000 bales; 6,000 bales on speculation and for exbales; 6,000 bales on speculation and for export. Prices firm.

London Corn Market, May 28.—There has been a decline of about 18.

Sugar steady. Rice quiet. Coffee steady. Tea quiet, Tallow quiet at 55@66s.

Leverpool, May 28.—Wheat is in better demand at Friday's prices, 1@21, under those of this day week.

Flour—Slow sale; obtainable at a decline of 6d. per barrel. Oats and Barley unchanged. Beans 1s. per quarter lower.

Indian Carn—A considerable business done at 32s. to 33s. 6d. for yellow, and 33@34s. for white.

feeling of languor, and even uneasiness, pre-vails among commercial men throughout France. The political disputes in the United States have produced a partial stagnation in enterprise.
The silk trade of Lyons is becoming worse, under the influence of the unfavorable news from America.

Continued dry weather has had an unfavorable effect on the Paris Flour market. Wheat has risen 50c. a sack, of 120 kilo-

grammes.

Rome —It is asserted that encyclical letters

Roms—It is asserted that encyclical letters are being secretly circulated, with the object of exciting agitation among the clergy.

A dispatch from Rome of May 28 says that rumors are current that the Italian Government has proposed to guarantee the present extent of the Pontificial territory, on condition of the evacuation of Rome by the Prench.

Spain.—A telegram from Cadiz says agreat movement is taking place among vessels stationed at Algestins.

Francia.—In the sitting of the Bartin Chamber of Deputies, of May 19, the Micrister of Justice, replying to a question addressed to him in reference to the right of citisenship of those who had received the King's amuesty, said that the right of Prussian citizenship was forfelted by a stay of ten years abroad.

not the smallest question as to which side will ealist the sympathies of the lovers of order, peace, truth, liberty and justice throughout the world—still less doubt as to which has the approval of Almighty God.

A negro belonging to Clarence Bate, of Jeffmon County, Ky, was killed by lighting the other day.

NUMBER 97

Nashville Postmarter A Porce of Thirty-Five Thousand Soldiers to More on Man-

arras Junction-Female Spies in Washing

ton from the Rebel Camp Stoppings

tern day day da

Provisions for the Rebels over the Louise

and Nashville Railroad-Miscellanous Mat-

Louisville, June 9 .- Partial returns Indi

The reported raising of the steam frigato Merrimac is disbelieved at Fortress monroe. (Special to the N. Y. Tribune.)

reports that Gover

FORTHERS MONROE, June 8, (eig Baltimore, June 9)—The Scott Life Guards have gone to Newport News. Colonel Hawkins' Zou-

aves go on Sunday.

General Butler has issued stringent orders

to prevent depredations on private property People who have suffered will be remu

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—A lot of military goods have been seized at the Adams Express office valued at \$40,000. The amount of goods seized in this vicinity will almost pay the expenses of the expedition. The Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment issued

a newspaper this evening, printed on an old Alexandria press.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The bridge at the Point of Rocks, and one at Berlin have been

Washington, June 9.—The Rhode Island Regiment leaves to morrow in the direc-

tion of Harper's Ferry.

Professor Allen has arrived here with a mamusoth balloon for reconnoitering pur-

Tt is said that several regiments are under orders to leave at daybreak.

New York, June 9.—A reingee arrived from Norfolk reports the Merriane raises and in the dry dock.

Washington, June 2.—The military movements from this point are of such a character will not authorize their publicity.

USIQUITY AND PROUGRABITY OF THE ZO

rned by the rebels.

WHEELER & WILSO Sewing - Machines

Nashville, June 9.—For separation and representation, 3,033; against, 249. Eleven other districts in this county give for asparation and representation, 2,398; against, 88.

Manning, June 9.—For separation, 6,698; for nonrepresentation, 4; for Union, 5.

The interior, as far as heard from, is nearly manimous. The State is largely for Secession.

And at the Cincinnati Meabantor Institute for POUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS we have laken and First Premium over all competitors as the lost BEST PARILY SEWING-MACHINE. It meet no shuttle, makes the book ettich alike on both sides of the goods, leaving no chain or ridge on the underside of the scarry and uses but helf as much threat as the chain culties meshylass.

Send or call for a Circular, containing prices, bestimentals, also

WM. SUMMER & CO., Agents, 77 West Fourth-st.;

GREENMAN & TRUES

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES COMMRECIAL BUILDING,

Louisvalue, June 9.—Partial returns indicate nearly the unanimous election of Colonel T. L. Crittenden as Brigadier General of the Kentucky State Guards. In the Second Regiment thereof, J. M. Morris is elected Lieutesant Colonel, and A. Simms and Rebert McKee, Majors.

Letters from Manassas Junction to the Richmond: Whig state that the labor is fortifying that place, by men unscenstomed to labor, has quadrupled the sick list, and it was leaved that one fifth of the force would soon be sick. There is no hospital there, and it is difficult to get water to drink. Water is dealt out with rations. The men demand regrees to do the labor.

The Richmond Whig of the 5th instant, announces that after that date no passports will be issued to persons leaving the State, and no one admitted to the State except for reasons of peculiar force; also, that the Tennessee volunteers in Virginia were authorized to vote on the Ordinance of Secession in Tennessee, though stationed in Virginia.

The Charleston Courier of the 6th says that the Spanish bark Navaterre Cubano was ordered off by the Minnesota.

A New Orleans special dispatch to the Montgousery Confederation says that neutral ressess are permitted to pass out until the 10th inst., after which the blockade will be strictly enforced.

A Bank Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th, recommended Southern banks, railroads and tax collectors to receive the Trasarry notes of the Courier of payment in the South.

The Postmaster at Nashville has resigned. How to 16 Singer's Sewing-machines are m ble, more reliable, capable of deing a much greates variety of work, and earning more money than any ace of payment in the South.

The Postmaster at Nashville has resigned. other Machine.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine Singer's new Transverse-shutle Machine, for (Special Disputch to the New York Herald.)

> MISCELLANEOUS. SPRING MILLINERY

Bonnets, Ribbons, Plowerst French Pattern Bonnets,

mhis J. TOBBB. Jr. 154 FIFTH-STREET, OINCINGATI FUEL COMPANY

No. 108 B. THIRD-STREET TOUGHISGHENY, WINIFEEDER

Hartford City Coals

ALLIGATOR! COAL COOKING-STOVE

Patented Dec. 7, 1868. ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO... jas-if S. W. COR, FIFTH AND RIM.

Wm. Vandiveer, AWNING AND TENT-MAKER HAS REMOVED FROM HIS OLD

Ocel and Coke, Fire-brick and Clay.

555 Constantly on hand a supply of Youghto gheny, Peach-orchard Cannel and Hartford City Coal; City-manufactured and Mohessport Coals Fire-brick and Clay.

Utica White Lime.

and embarking pamengers of GURRICS.
TOWN, Ireland. The Liverpool, Sew Tork aus
Philadelphia Steamehije Company Infeed dispositions to the Company Infeed disposition to the Company Infeed Company in the Company of the FTNA Saturday, June 1, EDINTURG Saturday, June 8, CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday, June 18,

BAYES OF PARESES.

C. H. PLUSANAR, R. P. RESPERAN, S. F. SERRE Camargo Manufasturing Co. BY WAST POURTH-ST., CINCINNATE

OUR STOCK OF THE ABOVE OF has been manufactured expressly that. Our styles are all new, and prices a flam ever before differed in this city. Hanks's Sell and Brass Founds Butte in the land of the land of the

WARRANTED THURST TRANS. The difference in price being murely a difference by

U. S. WAIRS OF 1608, 1800 AND 1808,

Few and Improved Lock-stitch Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE.

HOWR & ROPER'S COMBINED

These Machines will do more and before work that say other in the market. Bring your work and isy them and be convinced it is a fact, Annuts wanted.

H. T. GARLINGN, Agent, apil-cm.

129 West Fifth street.

Corner of Fourth and Race-stall CINCINNATI, ONTO How is it dinger's fewing-machines are universally used for manufacturing purposes? The plate reason why, in: Because they are better, more dura-

family use.

This blacking is highly ornamented, easy to operate, and is the very best and cheapest Mackine in the market.

JAMES SKARDON,
Western Agent for Singer a Sawing-machine,
[note] Washington, June 9.—When our troops move on Manassas Junction the force will be thirty five thousand strong. General Patterson will have an equal number when he crosses the Potennes.

Patterson will have an equal number when he crosses the Potomac.

Two captured Secessionists say that there is no formidable force at Fairfax.

A special agent of the Government from Frederick says that it is still the prevailing opinion that Harper's Ferry will be evacuated on the approach of the Federal troops. Apprehensions are still felt that the robeis may move down the railroad and the Potomac River, and sided by another revolt in Baltimore and the dismininists of Maryland, attack Washington on the Maryland side, while Davis advances from Manassas.

There are still a number of spies in Washington, many of them women.

It is said that there are some six hundred fugitives at Fortress Monroe.

There are now twelve thousand United States troops here. I AM NOW OPENING A SPLENDIE

And Millinery Goods of every description, whe States troops here.

A rebel camp four thousand strong is established a few miles the other side of Acquia

COAL-YARD AND OFFICE.

It is reported that General Dix will resign.

A bearer of dispatches from the British
Coustl was refused a pass by Governor
Letcher. He succeeded, however, in getting

well, and is in command of the North-west Division of the Virginia Volunteers. The Secretary of the Treasury will proba-bly recommend a loan of about \$250,000,000. Belivered at the lowest market rates, Without doubt our troops will soon oc-cupy Frederick. Barracks for three thousand Orders solicited and prompily executed. troops have been prepared there.

The rebels in the vicinity of Acquia Creek are supplied with provisions by a Maryland traitor named Johnson, the same who burned

traitor named Johnson, the same who burned the light ship.

At Chambersburg, cars are ready to carry twenty five thousand men, and a lot of timber to repair bridges.

Ship-builders offer to construct gua-boats to operate on the Mississippi River within forty days; to be constructed at Cincinnati and St. Louis, and probably Louisville, if the latter remains loyal.

Collector Cotton, of Louisville, has notified the Treasury Department that shipment of FOREST OUEEN WOOD STOVE?

the Treasury Department that shipment of provisions to the rebels over the Louisville and Nashville Railrond has been stopped at REMOVAL. the terminus, and will be speedily stopped at the junction.

Maryland is detached from the department of the East and attached to that commanded by Major General McClellan.

> 49 EAST THIRD-ST., BETWEEN STCAMOSE AND BROADWAY, Where he will be happy to receive orders for work in his line. CANPIELD & BERTRAM.

Office and Yard-197 East Front-st., south side,

HAGESTAWS, MD., June 9.—No troops either from Point-of-Rocks or Williamsport have reached this place. Confederate pickets have been seen on Williamsport Hights. Every ford is strictly guarded, and every skiff has been broken to pieces. As soon as the river falls it can be easily forded. It is rumored that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and Shepardstown are rained. THE INDERSIGNED HAVING INCHEASED their facilities in manufacturing this
colobrated Lines, are now weepared to fill orders to
any amount, and those ordering Lines are rely or
having them filled, and in No. I copperage, and on
the most reasonable terms. All orders addressed to
us, at Utics, Ind., will need with prompt attention
Utics, Ind., March 13, 1861. While the Modern. STRAM WERKLY BROWEEN NEW SYORK ADD LIVERPOOL, landing

And every Saturday, at moon, from Pier 46, Horth

APPROPRIATION OF FIFTY TRAINAND BO LARS.—The County of Ornage, North Ca olina, at its County Court, held last Tuesda appropriated the liberal sum of \$50,000-carry on the war. It will be used in armi-and equipping the soldiers who have volu-tered in that county, and alloviating to wants of their wives and children.

Uniquity and Proudlants of the ZouAvks.—A Washington letter mays:

The Zouswes seem to be ubiquitous. They
are every-where. You can't go any where,
without meeting them. Not a nook of corner they have not explored. They spread
themselves like ants all over the surface of
the land, and are the very terror of the
rebells. By dint of perseverance and economy
they live well, and they have a provoking
way of getting things, it is said. They fish,
they dig cysters, they catch crabs, they getnew milk, they have spring chickens for
breakfast, lamb and peas for dinner, and
they have strawberries and cream for desert.
And yet I do not know that any one complains of excesses. They certainly are the
most peaceable and quiet of men, and withall
general favorites. They are the standing—
and moving—sensation, with a jolly, devilmay-care prectige. I understand that it is
their opinion that Old Point is a capital
watering-place.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.